A RELATION

Of whatsoever has happen'd in

Germany:

Since the Descent of the

TURKS

INTO

HUNGARY;

'Till the raising the Siege of

VIENNA.

Printed at *Cologn*, and Re-printed at *London*, for *H. Bonwick*, at the *Red-Lion* in S. *Paul*'s Church-yard. 1684.

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A

RELATION

Of the present

WAR

WITH THE

TURKS,

Till the raising the Siege of

VIENNA.

THE Emperour expected in making the Peace of *Nimeguen*, that *France* would rest contented with the

advantages ſhe had already gain'd in the War. But her happy ſucceſſes only encreaſed her courage; for ſcarce had ſhe ſign'd the Treaty, but thought of breaking it. This dealing gave no ſmall trouble to the Emperor, who beheld himſelf on the other ſide threatned by the *Turks*, and not truſting ſo much to his own ſtrength, as to believe he could at the ſame time make head againſt two ſuch Potent Enemies, he thereupon diſpatches Count *Albert Caprara* to the Port, with advantagious offers to obtain a continuation of the Truce, which was between the two Empires, and now upon expiring. In the mean time the Partiſans of *France* took hence occaſion

to

to blame his Conduct; publiſhing he was more willing to comply with the Infidels, than the King, though he might expect from him ſufficient aſſiſtance. But they took no notice at the ſame time, that *France* would come to no agreement: But upon conditions which were not only diſhonourable to the Empire, but tended alſo to the utter ruine of the Emperor. For the King of *France* would have approved by a Treaty all the infractions which he had made of the Peace of *Nimeguen*, and moreover certain pretenſions ſatisfied, which I can ſcarce forbear terming ridiculous, were I not withheld by the reſpect which is due to whatſoever comes from Crowned Heads.

Howsoever, the Emperor impatiently expected some news from *Caprara*, when this Ambassador (deceiv'd by the artifices of the Grand Visier, who was wholly set upon amusing him with hopes of peace, whilst he thought on nothing but War,) advertized him he doubted not but to accomplish his business; which fill'd the Emperor and the whole Court with joy.

In effect, although he willingly would have turn'd his Arms against this common Enemy of *Christendom*; yet knowing the designs of *France*, which aspir'd of late to the Empire, th'interest of his Family made him respect it as an enemy far more dangerous, than the *Turk* could be; who

at farthest expected but one place or two, whereas the other would swallow up the whole.

A report being spread in the month of *January*, that the King of *France* would encamp 50 Thousand men on the *Sein*, and almost as many on the *Saar*, oblig'd the Emperor to secure the *Rhyne*. And altho' he had only words as yet from the *Turks*, he chose rather to ungarison *Hungary*, than expose his Country to the invasion of the *French*. Count *Mansfeld*, who was with the King of *France* from the Emperor, had in the mean time orders to observe whatsoever past: But that Court taking pleasure in giving every day new fears, he could send no

certainer news than what were commonly reported, to wit, that the King would carry the War into *Germany* the next ſpring, if the Emporor granted him not whatſoever he demanded.

Altho' perhaps what I now mention'd, may appear diſtant enough from my ſubject, which is to relate the ſucceſs of the War, which the *Turks* made with the Emperor, yet will it not appear ſo to thoſe that ſhall take the pains, to conſider how neceſſary 'tis to ſhew what the Emperor had to fear on the ſide of the *French*, to the end he may not be blam'd for not immediately employing all his forces to repel the Infidels; neither will it be amiſs to take notice by the

the way, that setting aside Religion, 'twas more the Emperors interest to oppose this power than that of the *Turks*: *Because the Establishment of the house of* France, *is the undoubted ruine of the house of* Austria. However the Emperor seeing the effect was far from the hope he had conceived from the promises of *Caprara*, caused new levies to be rais'd in all the hereditary Provinces, and sollicited the *Christian* Princes to enter into a confederacy with him against this common enemy of *Christendom*. The King of *Poland* made an offensive and defensive League with him: Several other Princes promised to assist him, some with men, others with money, and in short, great

preparations on all hands were made for War, seeing it could not be avoided. In the mean time it being known at *Rome* what passed in *France*, the Pope sent a Brief to the King, wherein having given him all the qualities due to a great Prince, as indeed he is, he exhorted him to assist the Emperor, or at least not hinder others from doing it.

In the mean time great care was taken to fortify *Waag* and *Raab*, the keeping of which were entrusted to the *Hungarians*; it being hoped, the seeing, not only their estates, but likewise the lives of their Wives and Children were concerned, they could not but stoutly resist th'enemy.

Co-

Comorra and *Raab*, being lookt upon as the bulwarks of *Chriſtendom*, were carefully fortified: And it being ſuppoſed the enemy would not leave two places of that importance behind them, to come and beſiege *Vienna*, there was leſs care than ought to be taken in ſtrengthening this laſt place: ſo that when the *Turks* appear'd before it, the ditches were not ſo much as cleanſed, nor the baſtions repaired. Yet both theſe defects were amended under the favour of the Cannon and Muskets, which kept th' Infidels from diſturbing the workmen. But that which facilitated the performance of this, was, that the enemies not being able to bring their Cannon over the *Danube*,

by

by reaſon of *Raab*, and *Comorra*, which belong'd to the Emperor, they needed much time to draw it by land, the ways being broken in ſeveral places, which hindred them from planting them ſo ſoon as their occaſion required.

To mention every thing in order, I ſhould firſt ſay, that the Emperor ſeeing the *Turks* had ſet up the *Horſe-tayle*, which is to them a ſignal of War, and moreover exerciſed ſeveral hoſtilities on the frontiers, he held a Council of War, reſolving to prevent their deſigns. 'Twas determin'd in this Council, that the Troops ſhould ſpeedily leave their Garriſons, and make their *rendezvous* a league diſtant from *Presburg*, to march thence

to

to *Newhawſel*, which was intended to be beſieged, in hope 'twould be taken before the *Turks* could ſuccor it.

The Command of the Army was given to the Duke of *Lorrain*; for beſides the confidence which the Emperor put in him, he ſhould by this means take away all cauſes of jealouſie from ſeveral others, who would not have been contented, had they been oblig'd to obey any one but the Emperors Brother-in-Law. In the mean while the Duke of *Lorrain*, who was ſick during the whole Winter, and ſcarce yet fully recovered; could not come ſo ſoon to the Army, and indeed made it a month before his arrival, which occaſion'd much miſchief: For whilſt

whilſt he was recovering from his ſickneſs, the Baſſa of *Newhauſel* had time to fortify the place, and to prepare himſelf for defence.

The Governor of *Gran*, who likewiſe might fear the Emperors Arms, took care whereinſoever he was concerned, and agreed with the Baſſa of *Newhauſel* to ſend him aſſiſtance, if he ſhould be the firſt ſet upon, as alſo to receive the ſame from him, if *Gran* chanced to be firſt attackt by the *Chriſtians*.

Things being in this poſture; when the Duke of *Lorrain* came to the Army, and made the review of it in the preſence of the Emperor, Duke of *Bavaria*, and ſeveral other Princes, he cauſed it to march

between *Gran* and *Newhauſel*, as if it had been ſtill uncertain which of theſe places he minded to attack. About ſix leagues off both theſe Cities he ſeem'd to be determin'd for *Gran*; For having made a detachement of 6000 horſe, he cauſed them to march on the ſide of *Gran*, which made the Baſſa of *Newhauſel* believe that 'twas not he, whom he deſign'd. In the mean time to ſatisfie the agreement made betwixt 'em, as afore mention'd, he ſent out about 2000 men of his Garriſon, with orders to enter *Gran*. But as ſoon as ever he that Commanded the detachement of the Duke of *Lorrain* knew they were entered, he turn'd ſhort off to *Newhauſel*, which he inveſted.

The

The Duke of *Lorrain*, raviſht at the news of the Garriſon of *Newhauſel*'s being thus weak'ned, haſt'ned to the Town, and having fixt his Quarters, ſent a ſummons to the Governour to this effect, *That he wondred at his obſtinacy in defending ſuch a place which had not half men enough to keep it*; and thereupon adviſed him *to come to a ſpeedy agreement, otherwiſe he would deal with him, as thoſe deſerve, who pertinaciouſly ſtand upon a fruitleſs defence.* The Baſſa of *Newhauſel* made anſwer to the Duke of *Lorrain*'s meſſenger, *That he wondred what ſhould hinder him from putting him to death at that inſtant, that he ſhould therefore ſpeedily return and tell his General, he would ſhew him*

in

in a few days to whom the Grand Signor *Entruſted his places.* In effect, he on that day made a ſally out on our Guards, who gave place to the firſt impetuoſity of the *Turks:* Which gave an allarum to the whole Camp, and cauſed the cavalry to mount on Horſe-back, who beat back the Infidels. Yet did they carry away a great number of Priſoners, whoſe heads they cauſed to be immediately cut off.

And to affright us the more, planted them along the walls of the Town, which was an object of great grief to ſeveral, who continually beheld the loſs they had ſuffered, of their brother, friend, or near kinſman. This happy ſucceſs encouraged afreſh the *Turks*

to

to make another ſally the next morning, in which having likewiſe taken ſome Priſoners, they uſed 'em after the ſame manner as the former.

This did not ſo damp the Courage of the *Chriſtians* as to hinder 'em from making uſe of it as a motive to revenge, and of more care for the future. Our batteries then were raiſed in a ſhort time, the trench opened, and there was never more hopes of a happier ſucceſs, when there aroſe a report throughout the whole Camp, That the Duke of *Lorrain* openly complained, that Prince *Herman* of *Baden*, Preſident of the Council of War, which was at *Vienna* with the Emperor, hindered neceſſaries being ſent him for the ſiege,

hoping thereby to make him loſe his reputation, and render himſelf more conſiderable. In fine, theſe reports were ſo common in the Army, that coming to the Ears of Prince *Lewis* of *Baden Herman*'s Nephew, he had ſome words about it with the Duke of *Lorrain*. And indeed 'twas well known of a long time, that Prince *Herman* had a ſecret jealouſie of the Duke and 'twas the opinion of ſeveral, that he would not have been much troubled had his undertakings prov'd ſucceſsleſs. But in this occaſion, not only the wellfare of the Empire, but moreover of all *Chriſtendom* being concerned, 'twas charitably judg'd this hatred was ſomewhat abated, if

if not wholly extinguisht. But 'twas afterwards apparent how greatly such as thus reasoned were deceived, when they came to use the ammunition.

Whilst the Trench was well advanced, and there were great hopes for us, the Duke of *Lorrain* receives an order from the Emperor, signed with his own hand, by which he was enjoyn'd to raise the siege, and put forces into *Ruab*, *Comorra*, and *Presburg*. 'Tis impossible to relate the vexation which seiz'd the Duke at this Command, the whole fault of which he cast on the Prince of *Baden*: But not able to dispence with his obedience, he retir'd from the Town, and drew up his Army in Battalia, shewing by his

his countenance, that obedience was the only cauſe of his retreat. In fine, when he was to depart, he lodged ſome infantry in ſeveral houſes, which were about a quarter of a league diſtant from the Town, hoping in caſe he ſhould be follow'd, not only this infantry would favour his retreat; but moreover, ſeeing the enemy muſt paſs near theſe houſes, thoſe whom he left behind in 'em might attack 'em in the Flank, and whilſt they were ſurpriz'd with the firſt Charge, the cavalry which was at the rereguard, ſhould turn head upon them, and eaſily defeat 'em.

It cannot be ſaid, but that this order was given according to the rules of War, there being

ing all the likelihood in the world of a ſutable ſucceſs. But the raiſing of the ſiege had ſo diſcouraged the Troops, that when the Infidels appear'd, the rereguard doubled their pace, inſtead of facing about, leaving thoſe who were in the houſes without any hope of ſuccour. They defended themſelves, as well as they could, for an hour or two, but the place being not tenable, they were forced to yield to a greater power, ſo that thoſe who eſcaped from the combat, were all made Priſoners.

This did little advantage them, for the Baſſa no ſooner was entered into *Newhauſel*, but he cauſed their heads to be cut off, and planted on the ramparts of the Town, with

thoſe

thoſe who dyed with their Arms in their hands, as if he meant his cruelty ſhould add to his glory. The Count *de Taxis*, who was of one of the beſt Families in *Spain*, and whoſe Anceſtors have poſſeſſed time out of mind the Office of *Great Maſter of the Poſts of that Kingdom*, was one of thoſe miſerable victims.

The Army, in the mean while held on the way to the Iſle of *Schut*, and as ſhe retir'd, news came of a greater misfortune, than the raiſing the ſiege of *Newhauſel*. I mean of the Treaſon of the *Hungarians*, that were in the paſſage of *Vaag*, who inſtead of defending it, as was expected, joyned themſelves to Count *Teckely*, chief of the Male-contents of

Hun-

Hungary, after they had Charged the other Troops, which were with them, for the defence of the paſſage. I cannot expreſs, nor nobody with me, how great was the Armys conſternation at the firſt news of this miſhap. For every one imagining already to ſee the *Turks* at his elbow, thought of nothing but how to eſcape them; and as if they had neither Arms nor Hands to oppoſe them, they had the victory already yielded 'em without ſtriking a ſtroke. But that which augmented ſtill each ones fear, was, that of every party which was ſent out from the reſt of the Army, there return'd at moſt not above half, and generally in bad order.

Every

Every body took pleaſure in augmenting the Forces of the enemy. Some ſaying they were 300000 men, others 400 thouſand, and exaggerating beyond all truth the cruelties which they had exercis'd along the way. *So ingenious are men when they are ſet upon it to do themſelves miſchief.*

In fine, the *Turks* having paſt the *Vaag*, and poſſeſſed themſelves of all places, which are between that River and the *Danube*, arrived on the banks of this latter, where they built a Bridge above the *Papas*, over which paſſed their Infantry. The Cavalry with the Baggages paſſed over the *Papas*. But the Army being numerous, and the multitude generally retarding enterpriſes,

the Grand Viſier made ſeveral detachements, ſome to plunder the Country, others to purſue our Army, which had not yet gain'd the Iſle of *Schut*. Thoſe that were deſign'd for plunder, gather'd an ineſtimable booty of all things. For nothing being leſs ſuſpected than the Treaſon of the *Hungarians*, every one was therefore in his houſe, far from thinking their misfortune ſo near.

All the Campain was then entirely pillag'd, and after the Infidels had ſatisfi'd their covetouſneſs, they glutted their cruelty in the bloud of Aged perſons. In fine, they ſet all on fire, ſparing neither houſes of Princes, nor Peaſants; nor thoſe of the Emperor, ſo

that

that *Luxemburg* was burnt with ſeveral conſiderable Caſtles, and their vaſtations were ſooner known at *Vienna*, than the revolt of the *Hungarians*.

The *Tartars* who were employ'd in the ruine of ſo many men, and ſtately Buildings; retir'd with the ſame precipitation wherewith they came, fearing to be cut off in their way home; and left as many marks of cruelty in their retreat, as they made appear in their coming. This news, which was ſoon known by our Army, perfected our dread and conſternation. The Duke of *Lorrain* could find no body, who would undertake to bring him news of the enemies motion, and when he ſent out any, it ſeem'd as if he ſent

'em to their Graves. So greatly were they poſſeſs'd with an imagination of their force and cruelty. Yet the Army ſtill advanc'd, the Infantry at the head, the Cavalry at the tayl, with the Dragoons. The Baggage was on the left, and marcht ſeparately with the Regiment of Dragoons of *Savoy*, at the head of whom was the *Chevalier* of *Savoy*, whoſe Father was the deceas'd Count of *Soiſſons*, the Infantry of Count *Taff* was alſo for the guard of theſe Baggages, with the Cavalry detach'd from diverſe bodies. As we were at the bank of a River, a party which the Duke of *Lorrain* had ſent out brought him word, that the enemy was not above a league off, which

which oblig'd him to remain in the rereguard, to give order that they might be receiv'd as they ought. But the fear was ſo great, that inſtead of hearing this Command, the Cavalry forſook the Infantry, and retir'd under the Cannon of *Vienna*. The Duke of *Lorrain* follow'd the Cavalry to make it return to its poſt, but not being able to become maſter of it, he Commanded the Infantry with all ſpeed to paſs over into the Iſle of *Schut*, which was near, and to retrench themſelves inceſſantly. Whilſt the avantguard paſſed, the enemy appear'd, and began to Charge the Regiment of *Montecuculi*, who had the rereguard. The Baggage was likewiſe attackt at the ſame

time, and the *Turks* found ſo little reſiſtance in the one and the other, that they promis'd themſelves to obtain an entire Victory that very day.

In the mean while the *Chevalier* of *Savoy*, who was as I ſaid, engag'd in the defence of the Baggage, having rally'd ſome Dragoons, and ſome others that were well diſpos'd, ſet himſelf to oppoſe the enemy. But his men having been ſoon beat back, he was overrun by the *Turks*, and his horſe falling backwards on him, the pummel of his Saddle with the weight of his horſe cruſht him to death. The Infantry on their ſide fought under favour of the Waggons, or to ſpeak better, endeavour'd to make them a rampart againſt the

ſtroaks

ſtroaks of the enemy. But as ſoon as ever the *Turks* had open'd a paſſage, every one began to throw down his Arms, and take his heels, ſo that in ſhunning death, they found it nearer and more ignominious. For the *Turks* lighting on 'em thus diſarm'd, and without defence, kill'd them without the leaſt danger.

In fine, after they had kill'd about 800, they fell on the Baggage, which ſaved the reſt of the Army. For whilſt they were buſied on pillaging, they which had not yet paſt over into the Iſle of *Schut* made haſt to get thither. We loſt near 13 or 14 hundred men in this conflict, amongſt whom were two Princes, to wit, the

valier of *Savoy*, and the Prince *de Aremberg*, three Counts of the Empire, and ſeveral Officers. Moreover the *Turks* took a great booty, whoſe value was eſteem'd at 3 hundred thouſand Crowns: For the Prince of *Montecuculi* loſt for his ſhare near 20 thouſand, the Prince of *Baden* a more conſiderable ſum, and ſeveral other Officers accordingly.

But though every particular perſon had enough to lament the loſs of, yet this was the leaſt trouble, for there were other things of greater concernment. The Infantry ſaw themſelves abandoned by the Cavalry, and knew not well which way to turn themſelves. The Duke of *Lorrain* was gone after the horſe, and the

the news of him was expected with the greateſt impatiency. But he loſt no time, being reſolv'd to loſe his life, or bring off his Infantry. In effect, after ſome reproaches to the Cavalry, he tells 'em, *the way to repair their fault, was to return to the enemy: That they need only follow him, for he hop'd by Gods aſſiſtance, how difficult ſoever the enterpriſe was, to come in a ſhort time to the end of it.*

He was become deſperate by what had happen'd to him, and his affliction made him ſcarce known, ſo greatly was he alter'd by it. For beſides the danger, wherein all the Empire lay, (he knew that the *good and bad ſucceſs of affairs were attributed only to the Com-*

manders,) he beheld his reputation in great danger, had not fortune ſeconded his Courage. He marcht always formoſt, and having given neceſſary orders to avoid confuſion, he ſent away two men, by different ways, to advertiſe his Infantry, that he was coming to their aſſiſtance.

The *Turks* knowing his deſign, made ſtrait up to him, to diſpute him the paſſage, but the Duke caſting himſelf firſt amongſt the firings of the enemy, open'd a paſſage with his Sword, having beat down before him all that oppos'd him. In fine, having re-joyn'd his Infantry, he was receiv'd with teſtimonies of eſteem, and an extraordinary joy. He ſhew'd them on his

ſide

ſide the ſatisfaction he took in delivering them from that great danger, but amidſt theſe congratulations he learnt that the main body of the *Ottoman* Army drew near, and thereupon puts a great part of the Infantry into *Raab*, *Comorra*, *Presburg*, and withdrew with the reſt of his Cavalry near *Vienna*.

The Emperor who had receiv'd a fierce alarm by the ſuddain irruption of the Infidels, and who conſider'd that after the revolt of the *Hungarians*, he could no longer remain at *Vienna* in ſurety, bethought himſelf at the ſame time of leaving it. But firſt augmented the privileges of the Scholars, which were already very great, and conſiderable,

rable, that having receiv'd them as a recompence of their Courage which they ſhew'd heretofore againſt *Solyman*, when he beſieg'd the City, this ſhould be a freſh incitement to defend it with the ſame reſolution. He gave alſo to the Shoomakers Apprentices their Freedom, who were to the number of about 1500, in caſe they took Arms, and did any thing conſiderable for the Country.

In fine, having recommended the City to Count *Starenberg*, whom he left therein Governor, he departed carrying with him whatſoever he had valuable. He took the way of *Lintz*, accompanied with the two Empreſſes, the Princes his Children, and other Perſons of Quality. Every

Every one wept at his departure, and this Prince had much ado to forbear himſelf. So greatly was he afflicted to be thus conſtrain'd to abandon his people to the mercy of the Infidels. In the mean time each one endeavour'd to follow him, to avoid the being expos'd to thoſe miſchiefs which they repreſented. In fine, there being not Coaches enough to carry all thoſe that offer'd 'emſelves, ſeveral Women of Quality got behind like Lacques; ſo that one might have ſeen the firſt Prince in the World, follow'd by all the flower of the *German* Nobility, to go as an exul amidſt the ſcreeches and lamentations of his people, who preſented 'emſelves in his paſſage with ſhowr's of tears. Se-

Several Jeſuits, who were very ready to follow the Emperor for ſeveral reaſons, were gotten into a Waggon, at the ſight of whom the people turn'd their compaſſion into a juſt rage. And knowing their perfidiouſneſs was the cauſe of all theſe miſeries, they fell upon 'em, and few eſcap'd their fury.

The Emperor all this while marched with a countenance ſad and dejected like his fortune. Others kept a mournful ſilence, and although each had left their eſtates behind 'em, 'twas not known whether their own miſhap or that of the Prince was to be moſt lamented. In fine, this march much reſembled a Funeral Pomp, when another ſpectacle encreas'd

creas'd the dolour and compaſſion. For they beheld the other ſide of the *Danube* all in fire, and the Emperor having cauſed his Coach to ſtop, knowing not at firſt what it was, ſoon perceiv'd 'twas the *Turks*, who ſhew'd there new teſtimonies of their barbarous cruelty. He could not withhold his tears at the ſight of a thing ſo much needing his compaſſion, and although he did all he could to refrain his grief, he could not effect it.

Being arriv'd at *Lintz*, he ſtaid there ſome days expecting the whole Court, which could not part at the ſame time with him. And every one being come near his perſon, he travell'd thence to *Paſſaw*, where he reſolv'd to wait

wait the events of the War. There came news every day which ſerved to accompliſh his miſery; for in effect he was inform'd from *Hungary*, that all places revolted from him, and that he had reaſon to ſuſpect thoſe about him of that Country, who mutter'd unſufferable things againſt his government.

In the mean time the *Turkiſh* Army advanc'd ſtill on the ſide of *Vienna*, which oblig'd the Duke of *Lorrain*, who could not reſiſt them, to put forces into the place, and thence to retire. He put in effectually 12000, who with the ancient Garriſon, amounted to about 15000 men, beſides the Scholars, Handycrafts men, and ſeveral other Inhabitants, who were able to do ſervice. Count

Count *Starenberg* ſeeing the *Turks* were coming ſtrait to *Vienna*, aſſembl'd all the people, and made to 'em a ſhort diſcourſe to this effect. *That before the enemy blockt up the way, he was deſirous of knowing who were for ſtaying in the Town, and who for leaving it. That they need only freely tell him, for he meant no hurt thereby to the one nor the other. Moreover as to thoſe who were for ſtaying with him, he muſt as freely diſcover his reſolutions to defend the place to the utmoſt extremity, ſo that if they had not Courage enough, to ſhare with him both the honour and danger, which muſt accompany all their actions, they would do better to depart than ſtay.* At which words every one cryed out, *he was ready to dye*

for

for his Country, and *Starenberg* seeing their forwardneſs, bid them hold up their hands as they would be faithful to God and their Emperor; at the ſame time one might have beheld an infinite number of hands lifted up in the Air in ſign of fidelity.

Starenberg having congratulated their forwardneſs, ſent away uſeleſs perſons out of the Town. But being about to turn the Women out, they entreated him not to do it, promiſing to work as well as the Souldiers, which ſo ſatisfi'd him, that he cauſed but few of 'em to depart. In the mean while he made an Inventory to be brought him of the munitions of War, and proviſion; and found he had more corn than

than he needed, but few cattel for ſo great a Garriſon. He alſo found he had leſs powder, and other neceſſaries, and no one could tell whom to charge with this neglect, for time was not wanting whereby to provide all things: All that could be ſaid, was, that 'twas hop'd the place would be ſuccor'd before they came to want theſe things. For otherwiſe, this neglect of the Officers could not be ſufficiently blam'd, who believing the *Turk* dar'd never begin his Campain there, thought it ſufficient to ſtore *Raab*, *Comorra*, and *Presburg*, which they imagin'd lay more expos'd to danger. Yet was not this an excuſe for them, whoſe care ought to have provided againſt whatſoever might happen. But

But not to reprehend any one here, I ſhall only ſay that the *Turks* finding no body in the field to withſtand them, extended their Army in ſuch a manner, that it contain'd above 30 miles in front. They burnt thus a great deal of the Country, and having left every where the marks of their cruelty, the Army attackt the Iſles which are on the *Danube* about *Vienna*, and having made 'emſelves maſters of them, they thereby took away all communication which they held with the Town.

On the other hand, the Parties which the Grand Viſier had ſent out, poſſeſs'd themſelves of ſeveral Caſtles, of which they burnt thoſe which were uſeleſs to 'em, and put in Gar-

Garriſons in the others which might ſecure their Convoys. Yet had they left a great many Troops about *Raab*, *Comorra* and *Presburg*, to curb thoſe Garriſons, which without this, had been likely to diſturb the forragers, and hinder thoſe who came every day to their Army, from travelling in ſurety. Count *Teckely* who had excited great troubles in *Hungary*, where he held intelligence with all the great ones, the moſt part of which were his kindred, had march'd in the mean time on the frontiers of *Poland*, to hinder not only the effect of the league, which I have already mention'd, which was concluded by the Emperor and the King of *Poland*, but likewiſe to poſſeſs himſelf

of

of ſome Caſtles, which were neceſſary for this deſign. He took ſeveral of 'em without any trouble, becauſe the great ones of the Country, who deſir'd only ſome pretence to appear compell'd to take Arms againſt the Emperor, were very glad of this opportunity, and failing not to publiſh, they could do no otherwiſe than declare themſelves on the ſide of the ſtrongeſt, ſeeing they were forſaken by him who ought to protect them, they took part with *Teckely*, ſo that his Army every day conſiderably encreas'd. There was only one Barron of the Country, named *Johanelli*, who made reſiſtance in his Caſtle of *Panowits*, and who oblig'd *Teckly* to a formal attacking him.

This

This Caſtle being ſituate on the top of a Mountain whereunto 'twas difficult to bring up the Cannon, held *Teckly* a longer time than he could well ſpare from his affairs. For whilſt he was employ'd before that place, General *Schuts*, who had order to joyn the Troops of Prince *Lubomirski*, (then on their march from *Poland* in great diligence,) haſten'd to execute his orders, and effected 'em before *Teckely* could hinder him.

Teckely enrag'd, that ſuch a place as this ſhould make him miſs ſo conſiderable an occaſion, batter'd the Caſtle of *Panowits* with ſuch fury, that the Cannon having made a breach wherein might paſs 10 men a breaſt, he reſolv'd to give

give a terrible assault. Whereupon the Baron *Johannelli*, (whose Garrison consisted of not above 200 men, and they people pickt up here and there, and who fought rather to save their goods, which they had laid up in the Castle, than for honour) sent a messenger to *Teckely*, to let him know that he would surrender upon certain conditions. But this General was so enrag'd, as I already mention'd, that he had made him lose so much time, which he might to good purpose have us'd elsewhere, that he would not have granted a surrender upon any Terms, if the *Hungarian* Lords, who were some of 'em his own kinsmen, and some *Johannelli*'s, had not interpos'd their intreaties to give him his life. *Teckely*

Teckely marching from thence encamp'd at *Toka*, where understanding the Grand Visier march'd on the side of *Eseck*, he parted from his Camp with 2000 horse, to meet and confer with him about what they had to do during this Campain. The reception which the Grand Visier gave *Teckely*, surpriz'd those which accompanied him, so great was the kindness shew'd him. But this *Turkish* Minister had private ends in doing this, considering it necessary to insinuate into the minds of the *Hungarian* Lords there present, that he came rather to give them assistance, than to enlarge the dominions of his Master, which were already but too great, and of too vast extent. He receiv'd

him then not as a Baron of the Country, but as him for whom his Master reserv'd the Crown of *Hungary*, of which he was very willing to give him assurances, in presence of the principal *Turks* and *Hungarians*: To the end, that the news of it flying every where, might produce the effect he expected. He, in the mean time, orders him, to possess himself of the passage of *Orsova*, through which he expected the coming of the King of *Poland*, assuring him that thereon depended the success of the promises which he made to him in the name of the Grand Signior.

Things were in this posture, when the Grand Visier sat down before *Vienna*. He immediately attackt the Suburb of

Leo-

Leopolstad, which is separated from the Town only by an Arm of the *Danube*, and having made himself master of it, after a fierce dispute on both sides, he raised two Bridges on the River; the easier to communicate with his own Troops, who were scatter'd up and down, some in the Isles, others in the main land. He expected in the mean while his great Ordnance, which could not arrive so soon, because as I have already said, they were forc'd to draw it by land, which was very tedious, especially the ways being so uneven.

In the interim, to lose no time, the Grand Visier set 'em to work at the lines of circumvallation, and contravallation,

which were all of 'em very irregular, by reaſon of the ſituation of the Country, but which were yet no leſs ſtrong. For the former were Cannon proof, and the latter defended by good redoubts, which were rais'd in an equal diſtance.

'Till the lines of circumvallation were drawn, the third part of the *Ottoman* Army lay ſtill at *Bizuc*, and although the reſt kept quiet in their Tents, yet had they order to be ready at the firſt command, ſo that the horſes remain'd ſaddled all night. The lines being finiſh'd, they were no longer guarded but by looſe bodies of men, which afforded ſome reſt to the Army, which was exceeding weary'd

by

by continual ſtanding to their Arms; for they were not only oblig'd to frequent watchings, but fore'd to keep continually on horſeback, either to meet the Convoys, or for other exigences of War.

On our ſide there was a great fault committed, for inſtead of waſting the Corn and Graſs growing in the fields, t' incommodate the enemy, they were both left untoucht, which was the cauſe that the enemies Army, as numerous as it was in horſe, had no need to go far for forage.

Whilſt this paſſ, Count *Starenberg* had interrupted the work of thoſe that labour'd at the lines of contravallation, by frequent ſallies. But finding this proceeding diſadvantagious

tagious to him (for their fell such a multitude of *Turks* on his men, that they were always forc'd to give way;) he contented himself with firing the Cannon at 'em, which did good execution, 'till the enemy had made themselves shelters. These lines being finish'd, they opened their Trenches, placing 4000 horse to defend the Workmen.

The fire of the Town was very great all the night, during which Count *Staremberg*, caus'd several Artificial fires to be thrown over the Walls, to discover on what side the enemies were at work.

The great Ordnance of the *Turks* being now arriv'd, 'twas plac'd on several Mounts, the better to do Execution. The Grand

Vifier ſet 20 thouſand men to guard it, in caſe the Chriſtians ſhould attempt to encloſe it. For an *Italian*, who had fled into his Camp, aſſur'd him that Count *Starenberg* had ſuch a deſign, and although the enterprife appear'd to him ſo difficult, that he could ſcarce credit it, yet was he reſolv'd to be wanting in no manner of precaution.

He caus'd 4 batteries to be rais'd, two of which plai'd againſt one baſtion, ſo that one might ſay they were one and the ſame battery, were it not that they rum'd it on both ſides. As to the two others, they were plac'd againſt two other works, which defended the City on the ſide of the Scotch and Red Gates, where the Grand Viſier de-

deſign'd to make his attack.

As ſoon as ever theſe batteries were finiſh'd, they were ſo well ſupply'd, that the Town receiv'd a thouſand ſhot the firſt day, and more than 16000 the two next: All the City Cannon were in theſe 3 days diſmounted, and great numbers were wounded, with ſeveral Officers kill'd in their attendance on it. This furious beginning fill'd the whole City with terrour, which was encreas'd by the *Bombs*, that ſet ſeveral parts on fire, and that were with great difficulty quench'd.

The Citizens, who were not us'd to theſe kind of diſaſters, had already loſt above half their Courage, which they ſhew'd before the ſiege began.

began. And Count *Starenberg* knowing there were not wanting some who began to talk of a surrender, caus'd a Gallows to be set up in the Market-place; swearing in the presence of some of the principal Citizens, that he would hang thereon the first that should mention any such matter.

This severity, which was not unseasonable, retain'd the most fearful in their duty and obedience. But lest the Citizens should infect the Soldiers with the same fears, he hindred, as much as in him lay all communication with 'em. And although he first thought to distribute some of his Soldiers amongst the City Trained-bands, to make them the

more hardy and expert, yet he chang'd his resolution, left as I now mention'd, the fear of the one, should lessen the Courage of the other.

The Emperor, who was at *Passaw*, as I already observ'd, receiv'd in the mean time messengers every day from the Duke of *Lorrain*, who inform'd him what he could of the siege, of which he was but indifferently inform'd himself. For two men which Count *Starenberg* sent him, were taken by the *Turks*, as they endeavour'd to pass over to his Camp, and were at the same time hang'd, for having Letters found about 'em. He could not then know more, than what common fame brought him, which took pleasure to make things worse than they

they were, every one regulating the present, by what had past, which indeed was not very fortunate.

The Emperor was in a mortal anguish touching what would become of him. For on one hand the *most Christian King*, having made his Troops to march toward the frontiers of *Germany*, came thither in person, and 'twas reported his designs were against *Cologn*, or *Philipsburg*, having Pensioners, as well in one place as the other. In effect in the latter of these one *Nigrelly* was suspected, and in the former the whole Town.

Moreover the King of *Spain* was so dangerously sick, that he was given over by his Physicians; whereupon the Emperor

peror consider'd in case he dyed, the King of *France* would have several claims to decide with him, and fall boldly on the Empire, which perhaps otherwise he durst not attempt, lest he should draw on him the hatred of the Christian Princes.

Being troubled with these fears, he receiv'd two grateful messengers, the one informing him the King of *France* was return'd home, and the other that the King of *Spain* was on his recovery. He wanted only to hear the siege of *Vienna* went ill on the Visiers side, but was inform'd on the contrary, that the *Turks* every day recruited their Camp, with fresh Troops, and their endeavours grew e-very

very moment more ſucceſsful againſt the Town: This news baniſht the joy from his heart which he had conceiv'd at the former. And forgetting not to haſten the ſuccors which he was promis'd from ſeveral parts, he ſent expreſſes into all Courts to repreſent the neceſſity he had of aſſiſtance, and to excite his Allies to a ſpeedy contribution.

In the mean while the Marqueſs of *Seppeville*, Envoy from the King of *France* to the Emperor, was the perſon from whom the bad news of the ſiege was ſooner learnt than from any other. And he made it his buſineſs, to retail it out to every one, although this made him ſuſpected by the Emperor; ſeeing he diſpatcht

four

four messages in one week to the King his Master. He hop'd perhaps by this means to give him a great deal of satisfaction, but he at the same time inspir'd the Prince of *Conti* with a desire to signalize himself against the Infidels, who was moreover discontented at the Kings giving to his prejudice the Government of *Languedoc* to the Duke of *Maine*, his natural Son; which had been promis'd him in espousing *Madamoiselle de Blois*. He communicated his design only to Prince *Eugenius* of *Savoy*, Brother to the Chevalier of *Savoy*, who was kill'd in the service of the Emperor, as I have already mention'd, left in making more acquainted with it, some one should discover it to the King.

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He resolved to part from the Court, on *Monday* the 25th of *July*, and having commanded his Coach-man to tarry for him at the Palace Royal, where was Monsieur the Duke of *Orleans* lately come from *Versailles*, he mounted on Horseback with Prince *Eugene*, attended only by a Page, but without a Livery, and took Post for the Road of *Sens*. About ten miles from *Paris*, a Postillion knew him, so that the Prince of *Conti* having spoken to him, and the other giving him his Title, the Prince askt him whether he knew him, and the other answering he did, he gave him four Pistols, not to discover which way he went, & changing Hats with him, thought he might thus

thus pass on unknown. But this fellow had no sooner left him, but carries the Hat to the House of *Conde*, which he gave to *Gourville* intendant of Monsieur the Prince, Uncle to the Prince of *Conti*.

They were all till then in great trouble, for his Coachman who had waited for him at the Pallace Royal till eleven at night, had set all the house in Alarum. And it being known, he had left the Court, this troubled Madam the Princess of *Conte*, but yet not so much as the King, who could not imagine what was become of him. The King had sent word hereof to the Prince of *Conde*, who was then at *Paris* by the Duke of *Fuielade*, and this Prince who was

ready

ready to return to *Chantilly*, came to him, to remain asſurety for his Nephews Fidelity. In the mean time thoſe that believed they knew him, ſaid he was not much troubled at this diſparition, which ſhewed the Prince of *Conti* had courage, and could not ſuffer the Duke of *Maine* to be preferred before him without Reſentment.

Immediately as ſoon as 'twas certain at Court what Road he had taken, the King ſent ſeveral Meſſengers after him, and gave one of them, whoſe name was *Saintraillees*, and belonged to the Prince of *Conde*, a Letter for him, written with his own hand, in which he called him his *Son*; but which at the ſame time told him, *that if he return'd not*

not speedily, hee'd never see him. Whilst 'twas doubted, considering his circumstances, whether he would obey or no, the Prince of *Conde* sent him Letters of Exchange for twenty thousand Crowns, knowing he had carried but 600 Pistols with him; and that his occasions would require them if he went further. But this being an encouragement to him to continue his Journey, rather than break it, gave every man occasion to believe, the Prince of *Conde* would not be much troubled should he not shew himself so obedient.

This Princes departure, to signalize himself against the *Turks* (for 'twas not doubted but 'twas his design) gave ample matter of discourse to the

the people, some attributing this resolution to the reason which I before related, others to a domestick grievance, which was murmured soon after his Marriage.

But to return to *Saint Aldegonde*, he arrived at *Bruxelles* the same day he parted from *Versailles*. And being informed the Prince of *Conti* only past thorow it, and had taken the road of *Volagne*, he got to *Namur*, whence he came down by the *Meuse*, to *Liege*, where he rested awhile: and taking post thence used such diligence, that he overtook the Prince of *Conti*, who seeing in the Kings Letter, the threatnings he used, he resolved on obeying him, so that having embraced Prince *Eugenius*, of whom the King made

no mention, and who was resolv'd to continue his Journey, and given him a Diamond of great value, he leasurely returned toward *France*, sending *Saintrailles* before him, who long'd to give the King an account of his Journey. But *Saintrailles* found the King in such a surprize by the Death of the Queen, who dyed in a manner suddenly, that he had scarce leasure to think on the Prince of *Conti*. Yet was he well enough pleased at his obedience, seeing it much concerned him, that whilst he endeavored at the ruin of the house of *Austria*, she should not have a Prince of the Blood in her hands, for whom she might expect a great Ransom, supposing she could not so

greatly exasperate his discontents, to make him use his Arms against his Allegiance.

The affairs of the Prince of *Conti* bearing some Relation to the subject I handle, I hope will be a sufficient excuse for the digression. I shall now return to the Siege of *Vienna*, which the *Turks* continued with success, sometimes favourable and sometimes contrary. *Staremberg* seeing they advanced in their works, still made some Sallies, in one of which he had so briskly charged 'em, that if all their Horse had not come into their assistance with the *Janisaries*, he had made a grievous rout amongst them and their works. But finding the match to grow unequal, he sounded a retreat, and what-

soever

soever good order he observed, yet did he lose several Officers of note, and no small number of common Soldiers.

Soon after this he discovers a dangerous enterprize, begun by two Christians against the City, one of which was an *Athenian* by Nation, and the other of *Candia*. Their design was to set fire in some parts of the Town, under pretence of quenching that which often was fired by the Enemies Bombs. But there being found Straw, instead of water in their hands, they were apprehended, and put on the Rack, where confessing their crime, they were punished as they deserved. Their heads were afterwards sever'd from their bodies and set upon the wall, not only

that

that they without might know their ſecret practiſes were diſcovered, but alſo to keep thoſe within from the like Treaſons.

In the mean time the *Turkiſh* Army receiving no recruits, but what were brought by Camels and Waggons, did not ſo abound, but that they were often in want. Forrage moreover became thin near the Army, and therefore they were forced to go far. In this neceſſity the Grand *Viſier* ſent part of his Horſe on the ſide of *Raab*, and cauſed a party of Foot to come to the Camp, which lay on that ſide the Country, of which he had more need than of the Horſe.

With this Foot which were all in breath the deſigns greatly ad-

advanced. So that the Grand *Visier* seeing himself no further from the Counterscarp than ten paces, resolved to attack it after he had sprung a mine, in the Ruins of which he thought he might securely lodge. But the mine instead of damnifying the besieged, falling on the side of the aggressors, several that had advanced to be ready for the assault were destroyed in its Ruins. Whose places being fill'd up by others, the Counterscarp was attackt with such Vigor, that 'twas wrested by the Swords point. But *Staremberg*, who considered that if he gave the *Turks* time to lodge themselves there t'would be the loss of the Town, sent thither fresh men, which after a sharp dispute on both sides,

drove

drove the *Turks* thence, of whom they made a great Slaughter.

The *Turks* believing their honour was concerned to retake the Counterscarp, and better keep it than before, blew up another Mine, which proving more effectual than the former, made one part of the work fly up into the Air, together with some men that were upon it. Which daunting the Christians courage, several began to faint and give way, whilst the *Janissaries* assisted by the Workmen, possest themselves of the Counterscarp. They began at the same time to entrench themselves, when *Staremberg* hastening to his Men's assistance endeavored to hinder 'em, and with his Sword in his hand

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The *Turks* believing their honour was concerned to retake the Counterſcarp, and better keep it than before, blew up another Mine, which proving more effectual than the former, made one part of the work fly up into the Air, together with ſome men that were upon it. Which daunting the Chriſtians courage, ſeveral began to faint and give way, whilſt the *Janiſaries* aſſiſted by the Workmen, poſſeſt themſelves of the Counterſcarp. They began at the ſame time to entrench themſelves, when *Staremberg* haſtening to his Men's aſſiſtance endeavored to hinder 'em, and with his Sword in his hand

vigorouſly attackt them, mingling ſeveral Granadiers with his Soldiers, in whom he had plac'd his chief confidence.

The *Janiſaries* although they had not time to ſhelter themſelves, yet fail'd not to receive him bravely, and having likewiſe advanc'd their Granadiers, and being poſſeſs'd of the higher ground, they ſcarcely fir'd any Granado which had not its effect: the heat of the Chriſtians inſenſibly abated, and *Starenberg* perceiving they gave ground, bethought himſelf of a retreat, plainly perceiving all his endeavours would be fruitleſs.

In effect, *Starenberg* having made the Counterſcarp on the ſide of the City to be Coun-

ter-

ter-min'd, and his Mine being unperceiv'd, he had no ſooner retir'd far enough, but he blew it up, which cauſed ſeveral *Turks* to caper in the Air. The *Turks* were by this put in great diſorder, and *Staremberg* reſolving to make his advantage of it, return'd to the Charge before they could put themſelves in order. But a Battalion advancing to their aſſiſtance, the fight began again with equal heat, but with a ſucceſs very different. For the *Turks* finding themſelves refreſh'd every moment, inſtead of loſing Courage, felt their forces augmenting, whilſt the Chriſtians whoſe Ranks appear'd thin, as any one might ſee by half a look, began to waver. In effect that which

they had before their eyes, was a ſpectacle terrible enough to aſtoniſh the moſt reſolute. For they could not make a ſtep, but they muſt paſs over the bodies of their Companions, the greateſt part of which, lying gaſping for life, were trodden to death by the multitude.

Starenberg ſeeing that inſtead of reſtoring good order amongſt his men, the diſorder every moment encreas'd, chang'd the deſign which he had of Re-taking the Counterſcarp, into that of preſerving what had yet eſcap'd the Enemies hands. And having made his retreat, and taken great care of the wounded, he made a review of thoſe Forces he had left him; which

he

he found diminish'd by a third part, not so much by Sallies, and in this last occasion, as by the Dysentery or Flux which began to rage in the Town, as well amongst the Citizens as Soldiers. In effect the fatigues together with the bad food they eat, had so heated the bloud of most of 'em, that they fell sick every day. And it being impossible for 'em after this to do service, the rest, whose weariness encreas'd as fast as the number of the others diminish'd, were soon in the same condition, or at least so tir'd out with labour and watching, that they were all ready to drop down as they march'd. *Starenberg* found himself struck with this distemper, which

caſt 'em all into a general damp, it being obvious to every one that the Town could not be defended without him. It being fear'd if he continued his inceſſant labours any longer, he would fall at length under a dangerous malady, he therefore was entreated to give himſelf reſt, and thoſe of the principal Officers who ſtill enjoy'd their perfect health, offer'd the beſt of their aſſiſtance to eaſe him. But *Starenberg* conſidering with a great deal of reaſon, that the condition wherein things lay, requir'd a greater induſtry than his own, would therefore truſt to no body, ſo that although he was very ill, yet did he order all things, as if he had been in perfect health.

In

In the mean time the *Turks* having made themſelves maſters of the Counterſcarp, and repaired it the beſt they could, to keep it, brought up their Ordnance to it, and there planted 'em, which began to make a horrid confuſion in the Town. They beat down above 300 Foot of the Wall, with one part of the Ravelin: And *Starenberg* deſirous to remedy both theſe inconveniencies, cauſed a retrenchment to be drawn in the City, over againſt the Wall which the *Turks* had beat down. As to the Ravelin, he would have repaired it, but the enemies Cannon hinder'd him, and he was forc'd to content himſelf with half finiſhing it.

The Duke of *Lorrain* had in this time pitch'd his Camp between *Vienna* and *Crembs*, on the other ſide the *Danube*, where he had a Bridge of Boats, over which he made his men paſs as oft as they had occaſion. He had ſtrengthened the head of his Bridge with two good Forts, where he had lodg'd his Cannon and Foot Soldiers; ſo that the Enemy willing to drive him thence, ſent out a Party to ſurpriſe *Tulm*, which would have made his Bridge uſeleſs, becauſe that after they had rendred themſelves maſters of the Town, they would have put therein a Garriſon, which would have ſo ſtraitly preſſed our men, that they could not extend themſelves beyond

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the *Danube*, as they did before.

The Duke of *Lorrain* having notice of this design, sent word to the Governor of *Tulm* to beware of surprizes. In the mean while to prevent the Enemies return without fighting, he sent out a Party of his men, almost as numerous as that of the Enemy, and being both met, they so roughly encountered, that there remain'd of both sides a great number dead in the field. Yet the advantage lay on the Christians side, who put the *Turks* to flight. But they not daring to pursue 'em too far, for fear of falling into some ambush, were oblig'd to rest contented with what they had already perform'd.

This happy ſucceſs was ſeconded by ſeveral others. For two or three Parties of our men, having met with ſeveral Troops of the Enemy, kill'd a great number of 'em, and made the reſt Priſoners of War.

But this was not ſufficient, for without a ſpeedy ſuccor, *Vienna* was in great danger. Envoys were therefore diſpatcht into all Courts, to know what withheld 'em from ſending that aſſiſtance they promis'd, and which the City ſo much needed.

The Pope joyn'd not only entreaties to thoſe of the Emperor, but alſo a great number of Briefs, of which the Court of *Rome* was never ſparing, and by which he granted

granted great indulgences to thoſe that ſuccor'd *Vienna* with Money, and an aſſurance of going ſtrait to *Paradice*, to ſuch as dyed in ſo juſt a quarrel.

But he being ſenſible that all this would not ſignifie much, if he added not thereunto effective aſſiſtance, he therefore ſent good ſums of Money to the Emperor, part of which came from his own Coffers, and the reſt from the Cardinals, who did this not ſo much out of devotion, as to aſſure their own Fortunes, which would have been ſhaken, had *Vienna* fell under the *Ottoman* power. The Pope likewiſe ſent *Ranucci* into *France* in quality of his *Nuncio*, to move that King

to

to contribute to the succor of *Vienna*. And to make him the more welcom, gave him consecrated *Agnesses* to present from him to the Duke of *Burgundy*, Son to Monsieur the *Dauphin*.

But the King being not over joyful at the news of his coming, sent an express to *Renucci*, not to pass beyond *Orleans*; under pretence that he was setting out himself for the Frontiers; for what I relate happen'd about the month of *May*.

In the mean time the Dysentery instead of abating in the City, every moment encreas'd, so that near an hundred persons dyed every day, as well Citizens as Soldiers. As to *Starenberg*, if the good

dyet

dyet he uſed, and which others had not, contributed on one hand to his recovery, on the other, God who would not chaſtiſe the Chriſtians by the loſs of *Vienna*, permitted him by little and little to recover his health, that he might continue his diligence as he had begun.

Yet things were ſtill in a very bad caſe, howſoever we conſider 'em. For on one ſide the Garriſon were ready to drop down with faintneſs, and on the other no comfortable news came of ſuccour; beſides 'twas reported and that not without truth, that the King of *Poland* had about him perſons that were Penſioners of *France*, who endeavour'd to inſinuate, that there could be

be no ſurety to the Kingdom, in making its Forces march out, whilſt there were ſuch dangerous enemies at the Gate, and ſuch as were glad of, and lay ready for ſuch an opportunity.

Yet receiving news continually from that King of his readineſs to march, theſe aſſurances balanced the contrary reports, which *Starenberg* took care to conceal from his Garriſon; for 'twas to be fear'd leſt this ill news ſhould quite emaſculate the Soldiers Courage, who appear'd already but too faint, by ſo many unhappy events, and ſuch a dangerous diſtemper wherewith they were afflicted.

But that which contributed to render this malady more incurable,

curable, was the Airs being ſo infected by the ſtench of the dead Bodies which lay unburied, that it could not be more dangerous in a time of Plague. The cauſe of this ſtench was that *Starenberg* would not yield to any terms of a Truce propos'd by the Viſier, to take away thoſe of his party, who had been kild in ſo many ſeveral skirmiſhes, hoping that beſides the diſpleaſure he would receive thereby, this would be a ſpectacle to damp the Courage of the Soldiers, when in marching up to the Charge, they ſhould ſee before their Eyes the fortune of their Companions, which would be a preſage to them of the like.

How-

Howſoever whether 'twas this infection or ſomething elſe, which brought this grievous ſickneſs into the Town, they were ſo greatly incommodated by it, that they would willingly have been deliver'd from of it at the coſt of a greater danger from the enemy. Yet did this diſtemper rage as well in the Camp of the *Turks*, of which there dyed every day near 300, but which was ſcarce perceivable, becauſe they continually receiv'd freſh ſupplies, which made up their loſſes. But theſe being people never train'd up in War, they ſeem'd to come there only to fill up a number, and not to encreaſe the forces of their party, and being not accuſtom'd to undergo the fatigues of War, the greateſt part of

of 'em fell sick at the end of two days, and rather encreas'd the confusion than confidence of the Army.

Starenberg who had advice of whatsoever happen'd in their Camp, took thence occasion to excite his people to patience, to whom he declar'd by a kind of prediction, that the coming of the King of *Poland* would perfect the ruine of the Infidels, and prove the deliverance of the City. And indeed 'twas time for him to come, now or never. For the *Turks* being advertiz'd that he was upon his march, used their utmost endeavours to become masters of the Town; they had gain'd a Bastion, in taking of which, they surpass'd themselves, if one may so say.

For

For although the Chriſtians had made a marvellous reſiſtance, and ſuch as might be expected from perſons enſpired by a noble deſpair; all this had hitherto ſerved only to ſet a greater luſter on the valour of the Enemy.

The Baſtion being taken, they attackt the *Ravelin* before mentioned, at the taking of which continuing to teſtify their Courage, they forced all within to leave it to 'em. But a Mine which the Chriſtians had made, being at the ſame time blown up, they found in another kind of death, that death which they deſpiſed under a different figure.

They attempted afterwards a deſcent into the ditch, ſet up their gabions and gallery, and

and thundring at the City more than ever with their Cannon, they prepared themselves to carry it by a general assault, before the King of *Poland* could arrive. The day was set for so great a design, being the 29*th* of *August*, a day sacred amongst them, and which they Solemnized with a great deal of Superstition.

In the mean time the *Visier* caressed the Officers to encourage them the more, telling 'em the day was come to put an end to their Labors, he exhorted them not only to do their duty, but every one in particular to incourage his Souldiers. These Officers in complyance with the command of the *Visier*, called together their

their Regiments, under pretence of viewing their Arms. And taking thence occasion to speak of the enterprize, which the Grand *Visier* had formed, told them 'twas their fault the whole War was not ended in one day. That if they took *Vienna*, not only all the Christian Towns, which were in *Hungary*, would surrender of themselves, without striking a stroke, but a way thorow all *Germany* would be laid open, where there was no strong City, a good and plentiful Country, and wherein every one would find a recompence of his labour. As they held with 'em this discourse, the Grand *Visier*, who was come out of his Tent, to Authorize by his presence the words of

his

his Commanders, appeared from one end of the line to the other, where in passing, he smiled on every one, to shew his approbation of what the Captains had told 'em: then he begins to order all things necessary for the attack. So that *Staremberg* fearing greatly that day, was as careful on his side that every one should prepare himself to do his best, in such an urgent Occasion. In the meantime he burnt the Gallery which the Enemies had made in the ditch, and having thrown several Artificial fires on the Wood which they heaped therein, he so happily set it on fire, that the *Turks* who ran thither with all their endeavours, could not put it out. The fire which they of the

Town

Town made was ſo great in this rencounter, that the like was never ſeen, and as the *Turks* were buſied in quenching the fire in the Faggots, there were ſeveral of 'em kil'd, and many wounded.

This happy ſucceſs rais'd up the Chriſtians courage, but did not abate that of the Infidels, who preparing themſelves, as by a prelude for a general aſſault, came to make ſome eſſays of their forces, pretending ſometimes to rebuild their Gallery, otherwhiles to carry away the Town. And although they did not uſe all their ſtrength, yet did they ſo harraſs the Garriſon, which every day grew weaker, that the Souldiers were ſcarce able to ſtand on their Leggs. 'Twas

'Twas about this time, that the Grand *Signor* reckoned himſelf ſo ſure of the City, that he ſuffered Count *Caprara*, who had been detained by diverſe pretences, to return to the Emperor. And as this circumſtance may ſerve to undeceive thoſe, who imagine that Empire has leſs policy than power, I ſhall mention here, under what colour he was retain'd, and what was the real cauſe of it.

The Grand *Signor* apprehending, leſt the Chriſtians ſhould joyn together for the aſſiſtance of the Emperour, had thereupon amuſed all along this Miniſter with ſome propoſitions of peace. But *Caprara* perceiving 'twas a folly to expect it, ſeeing he de-

demanded no less than the Crown of *Hungary*, would have several times been gone, but they would not let him. The affair of Count *Serini*, whom the Emperor had apprehended, by reason of the intelligence which he held with *Teckely*, furnished the Grand *Signor* with a pretence, (who knew not how to detain any longer this Minister) to tell him he must serve for an hostage, till he knew in what manner they used Count *Serini*, to whom he would willingly have the Emperour know he granted his Protection. Yet all these proceedings were only to have a person near him, to whom he might make propositions of peace, in case the King of *Poland* with the other Christian Princes,

Princes, ſhould march to the ſuccour of *Vienna*. But the Grand *Viſier* ſending him word that this Prince was ſtill a great way off, and that he ſhould take the Town, before he could come to its aſſiſtance, he thereupon diſmiſt *Caprara*, who was not a little glad of this his Reſolution, not reckoning himſelf in ſafety whilſt in the hands of this barbarous Prince, whoſe Will ſtood for Law to all thoſe under his power.

Things were in this poſture, when Count *Staremberg*, who had found out a way for money, to acquaint the Duke of *Lorrain* with his condition, which required a ſpeedy ſuccour, *viz.* That the Garriſon was much weakned, and although t

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ſhewed ſtill the ſame Reſolution, yet 'twas to be feared, their ſtrength would ſooner fail than their courage. That his ſtock of Powder would be ſoon exhauſted, as well as the Granadoes, yet he believed he had enough, if (what he had heard ſay were true) to wit, that the King of *Poland* was at hand. The Duke of *Lorrain* anſwered *Staremberg* by the ſame man that brought him the Letter. Who being got ſafe into the Town, had no ſooner delivered his Letters to *Staremberg*, but this Governour finding they confirmed the arrival of the King of *Poland*, and that the Town would be ſoon reliev'd, imparted this good news to the Citizens and Garriſon.

Which

Which ſo greatly encouraged both, that it gave new ſtrength to reſiſt the *Turks* when they ſhould come to make their grand aſſault, and the hope of being ſoon delivered from danger, made them not only reſpect that which they had already beèn in, as a thing of ſmall conſequence, but moreover deſpiſe that wherewith they were now threatned. The Citizens deſired to keep guard in the Souldiers room, whom they would willingly have eaſed, but although *Staremberg* did not doubt of their good will, yet would he not truſt them with the Poſts of Conſequence, fearing, leaſt the Enemy coming at that time, they would not ſtand their ground ſo firm-

ly as the Souldiers, who being of greater experience, muſt needs be leſs fearful.

In ſhort, this terrible day, wherein the *Turks* were to do ſuch wonders, being come, they betook themſelves to their Arms, at the ſound of their Drums, Hautbois and Trumpets. They made ſeveral marches to make the greater ſhew of their forces, and ſtrike the City with greater fear. Which done, the Cannon which had played ever ſince break of day, with more noiſe than Execution, ceaſed, till it began by a general diſcharge, which was the ſignal of the aſſault which they intended.

At the ſame time one might ſee thoſe that were to give the firſt on-ſet, who were all in battel

battel array, at the entrance of the Trench ſeparate themſelves one from another to march where they were ordered; ſome with Axes, others with offenſive Arms, but all with unuſual briskneſs. The aſſault laſted ſix hours, during which the Chriſtians went through great difficulties. For the Infidels were relieved continually by freſh men, whereas the Chriſtians had no ſooner got rid of one Enemy, but they had to deal with a ſecond, which was ſucceeded by a third, and ſo on.

The Citizens, whom *Staremberg* had put all in Arms, ſome to guard the publick places, others to ſecure diverſe paſſages, knowing their whole fortune conſiſted in the defence

of the Souldiers, whom they were informed were very hard put to it, desired *Staremberg* they might assist them.

The Count seeing his men ready to faint under the number of the Enemy, was well enough pleased at this Offer. And seasonably putting 'em in mind of their Wives and Children, their Liberty and Religion, he so greatly animated them, that they presented themselves on the Breach with more courage than he expected. The fight which seem'd to abate by the fatigue of the Souldiers, began there with great bravery. The *Turks* who now promised themselves an assured Victory, enraged to see it snatcht out of their hands, fought like men desperate. But

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the Chriſtians urged by greater motives, to uſe their whole ſtrength, ſo vigorouſly repulſed them, that aſſiſted by the Soldiers, who had taken breath, and the advantage, which commonly the beſieged have over the Aſſailants, they made the Infidels turn their backs, a great number of whom remained in the breach.

The Grand *Viſier*, ſeeing on what ſide ſoever he turn'd his men, things ſucceeded ill, ſoon ſounded a retreat, leſt matters ſhould grow worſe. He withdrew into his Camp mad with vexation and deſpair. For after this Tryal, wherein he had loſt above 5000 men, beſides thoſe that were wounded, who were near the ſame number, he fear'd, and that not

without cauſe, his Troops ſhould mutiny againſt him. In effect, the *Janiſaries* who had ſuffered much in all the attacks, and eſpecially in this latter, demanded without ſpending any more time fruitleſly before this place, to raiſe the ſiege, adding that of 12000 which they were but ſix weeks paſt, they now could number themſelves but ſix, and thoſe ſo weakned, that they were not in condition to undertake any thing.

This beginning of a ſedition was a greater affliction to the Grand *Viſier* than the ill ſucceſs which he came now from having in his enterprize, and it greatly concerning him to ſtifle it in its birth, he made uſe of the *Aga*, which is the name

name of him that commands them, and obtained from them at his interceſſion, to keep within bounds of their duty, in conſideration of a certain ſum of Money which he promis'd them: a remedy ordinarily uſed to appeaſe their diſcontents, but which inſtead of effecting this, commonly, makes it ſpring up again on the firſt occaſion.

The Grand *Viſier* was no ſooner freed from this trouble, but he fell into another. For he was inform'd that the King of *Poland*, having been too hard for *Teckely*'s vigilancy, marcht at a great rate to the ſuccor of *Vienna*, and that his Avantguard was already arriv'd on the banks of the *Danube*, to which he would

joyn himſelf in a few days. At this news he cauſed the wounded and ſick to be carried out of the Camp, and having added thereunto new fortifications, he bethought of reducing the Town, before the *Poles* came to attack him, which could not be yet, their Army being tired by a long march, and needed reſt.

Several other Princes had joyn'd in perſon with their Troops the Army of the Emperor, as the Duke of *Bavaria*, and the Duke of *Saxony*. Beſides there came from all parts of Chriſtendom, *France* excepted, a great number of Lords and Perſons of Quality to the Emperors Army. All which was likely to raiſe the ſiege, without any longer expecting

pecting the King of *Poland*, ſuppoſing he had tarried any time. But theſe two Princes being unwilling to obey the Duke of *Lorrain*, and he being as unwilling to yield to them the command, all theſe great forces lay uſeleſs, till the King of *Poland* ſhould come to make them agree. For they began already to look upon one another with an ill Eye, not conſidering, that their buſineſs was not to contend for preheminence, but for the ſafety of Chriſtendom.

As for the Marquiſs of *Brandenbeurg*, he had for ſome time flattered the Emperour with ſending him a conſiderable ſupply, but being urg'd to perform what he had promis'd, and hindred by the Alliance of

France,

France, he fought a pretence to break his word, which he found in the demand of the Dutchy of *Brieg*, *Lignits*, and *Wolnaw*, over which he pretended a lawful Right. And truly the Emperor was reduced to such an extremity, that 'twas thought he would grant him his demands rather than be without his assistance. But what the Marquiss of *Brandenburg* did, being only for a fair pretence to disengage himself, he thereupon adds another demand, which he knew the Emperor would never grant him. To wit, to permit the Protestants of *Silesia* to have the free exercise of their Religion, whereupon the Emperor plainly perceiving whence this dealing came, waited no more on his promises. Count

Count *Waldec*, who was declar'd Prince of the Empire, very lately, and who had Command of the Circular Troops given him, came likewiſe into the Emperors Army, who by reaſon of his experience in the War, and Zeal to his ſervice, was willing to confer with him about the manner of ſaving *Vienna*. The Emperor approv'd of whatſoever he offer'd him thereupon, but expecting the King of *Poland*, who was to decide the whole matter, this advice and that of ſeveral others, on the ſame ſubject, ſerv'd only to content him at that moment, for the whole order of it was chang'd as ſoon as ever that Prince was come.

In fine, he arriv'd at *Holbron*, on the ſecond of *September*, with the braveſt Cavalry the World ever ſaw, but ſo tir'd, that 'twould be to hazard all, to attempt any thing in the Condition they were in. The Duke of *Lorrain*, who had taken care to ſtore up Proviſion, for the refreſhment of this Army againſt it came, went to meet him at *Holbron*, where the King of *Poland* receiv'd him with great Teſtimonies of Friendſhip and Confidence, although they had been both rivals in the purſuit of the Crown of *Poland*. The Duke of *Bavaria*, and the Duke of *Saxony* came thither alſo to ſalute him, and the King of *Poland* preſented them his Eldeſt Son, named *Alexander*,

ander, a Prince of about 17 or 18 years of Age, who came to make his Apprentiſhip in the War, under the King his Father, who knew enough to inſtruct him. The former Compliments being ended, they held a Council of War, not to know whether they ſhould ſuccor *Vienna*, for that matter was reſolv'd upon long before, but to reſolve of the manner of doing it.

The whole affair being determin'd by 'em, 'twas communicated to the Emperor, who having approv'd of what was offer'd, it only now lay upon 'em to diſpoſe of things neceſſary for ſo great a deſign, and the Campain being not only waſted, but not ſo much as an inhabitant left in any of the

the houſes, from whom might be expected the leaſt matter, every man was forc'd to carry proviſion as well for his Horſe as for himſelf.

The Grand Viſier not being ignorant of the great preparations which the Chriſtians made againſt him, took all poſſible care on his ſide to make a good defence. Yet was he in no ſmall inquietude how to effect this. For he was at variance with the chiefeſt Officers of his Army, who were of opinion that without delaying 'till the Chriſtians came, they ſhould retire to *Newhauſel*, alledging to juſtifie the ſoundneſs of their advice, that their Army was ſo tired with this long ſiege, that the Soldiers had more need of reſt than

than labour. And moreover that the greateſt part of their men had never ſeen any thing more of War, than what this ſiege had ſhew'd 'em; how then could they reſiſt an Army, which conſiſted of the flower of Chriſtendom, and wherein moreover there were ſuch a great number of Princes and perſons of eſteem, who came there to Conquer or to Dye. That there would be no likelyhood of ſucceſs in expoſing the remainder of an unfortunate Army, againſt ſo flouriſhing a one, and againſt a Garriſon, whoſe valour they had ſufficiently experienc'd by the defeat of their beſt Troops, and ſo many aſſaults in vain. That whilſt they had time, they ſhould ſave not only the

Army,

Army, but alſo the reputation of the Grand Signior, which was ſufficiently leſſen'd, by ſo fruitleſs a ſiege, and wherein they had loſt above 30 thouſand men.

The Grand Viſier anſwer'd to this, that the reputation of the *Sultan* would rather be loſt, if after their remaining ſo long before a Town, where they had conſum'd ſo much Money, they ſhould be ſo baſe as to retire before they had ſtruck a ſtroak. That their Army was twice as big as that of the Chriſtians, and that if the Soldiers wanted experience, 'twas enough their Leaders did not, ſeeing 'twas neceſſary to the former only to have Courage, and theſe to have skill. That the *Turks* ſhould

ſhould keep their ground, which was all that could be deſired of a Soldier. That as to ſucceſs, that indeed was uncertain, but howſoever they could not fail of this conſolation, of having done their duty, and not having fled from the Enemy, which would overwhelm them with infamy all their days.

The Grand Viſier's advice was to ſerve as a Law, wherefore they were forc'd to comply. In the mean while apprehending leſt the *Janiſaries* ſhould joyn themſelves to thoſe who were for raiſing the ſiege, he took care to keep 'em within the bounds of their duty, and made 'em great promiſes, in caſe they behav'd themſelves well in the fight.

The

The next morning he took a review of his Army, which consisted still of an Hundred and Ten Thousand fighting men, and resolving to call to his assistance the Troops which he had left about *Raab*, and other places of *Hungary*, he sent others in their places, in whom he put not such confidence.

On the side which the Christians had resolv'd to attack his lines, there stood a Wood, through which they must necessarily pass to come at him. The Christians at the begining of the Campagn took care to make a commodious passage. But the Grand Visier believ'd he might annoy 'em, if he posseſt himself of it, he thereupon timely sent five or six Bat-

Battalions, who had fell'd ſeveral Trees, with which they retrenched themſelves. On the other hand the Grand Viſier, having left 20 Thouſand men for the Guard of his Camp and Trench, marcht out of his Trenches with his Horſe and Foot, whereof he form'd three lines, without reckoning the Body he had reſerv'd, and poſſeſſing himſelf of a little hill, which might be advantagious during the fight, he cauſed his Cannon to be brought thither, charging thoſe who were placed there above all things to abide firm.

In the mean while the Chriſtian Army, the Commanders of which had implor'd the divine aſſiſtance,

by

by publick and private Prayers, marched with great confidence of Victory, having at its head a Prince of ſo great reputation, and who had already beaten the *Turks* in ſeveral other occaſions. But as this Circumſtance rais'd their Courage, ſo did it abaſe that of the *Turks*, who fear'd more the *Poles* than any Nation; ſo that they had rather it had been the Emperor at the head of his Forces, than to have there a King, whoſe Fortune and Valour they greatly dreaded. But beſides that the Emperor would not ſo greatly expoſe himſelf, the King of *Poland* came not ſo far to obey another, and the Emperor on his ſide would pretend to Command him,

and

and therefore t'avoid all diſputes he remain'd at *Lintz*, ordering Prayers to be ſaid in all the Churches, which were never empty of people, who ſought of God with the greateſt fervor, to favour the Chriſtian Army.

The Army being arriv'd at the Wood, the fight began, and was at firſt obſtinately enough maintain'd by both Parties. But the Chriſtians who ſaw that if they behav'd not themſelves fiercely in this occaſion, the Grand Viſier might refreſh his Troops which would give them far more trouble, leapt over the retrenchments of the Enemy, and having driven them from the Wood, kill'd as many of 'em as were not quick enough

to

to ſave themſelves. The Wood being wholly clear'd, the Avantguard of the Army drew up it ſelf at the head of the Wood, to ſave the arrear-guard, fearing leſt marching farther, without being in a condition to fight, the Grand Viſier ſhould march up towards them, and make advantage of the ill condition wherein he might find them. But he was unwilling to depart ſo far from *Vienna*, fearing leſt while he was on the other ſide, the Chriſtians would let out the *Danube* over one part of his Army, and attack thoſe he had left for the keeping the lines, who would be too much put to it to reſiſt at the ſame time theſe new Enemies, and the Garriſon likewiſe, who

who would not fail to ſally out.

And therefore he every moment ſent out Parties, to ſee what paſſed on the ſide of the *Danube*, for he was in greater fear of what might be done on that ſide, than on the other, altho he was advertiſed every moment that the Chriſtians march'd againſt him, & ſhould have 'em upon his skirts within an hour or two at fartheſt.

And indeed 'twas neceſſary theſe ſuccors ſhould be ſo near. For altho the *Turks* were not as yet in the Town, yet they were at leaſt under it by means of their mines, which was the reaſon why *Starenberg* caus'd a Lanthorn to be put on the high Tower of S. *Stephen*, which was the ſign, agreed upon by the Duke of *Lorrain* and he,

when he ſhould find himſelf in a great ſtrait. His Miners alſo were ſo heartleſs, that he had all the difficulty in the World to make 'em work, beſides the Garriſon were ſo dampt by their inceſſant labors and toils, and which is worſe reduced to 5 thouſand 5 hundred men, of 16 thouſand that they were in the beginning of the Siege. For if they loſt ſix thouſand by the hand of the Enemy, ſickneſs had carried away few leſs, ſo that dying as they did in heaps, they were not burried one by one, but thrown ten or twelve together in an hole.

Thoſe that had eſcaped ſo great danger, and who in expectation of the ſame fortune, ſuffered themſelves almoſt to languiſh

languiſh away, being informed that the ſuccors, with which they had been ſo often vainly flattered were near, and on this ſide the Wood, where they were ſeen already to appear, took their Arms with ſuch courage, that a man would have thought 'em other men, than thoſe one might have ſeen the other moment. They went all on the Rampart, without expecting any other command, than that which their courage inſpired, and it much availd *Staremberg*, that they were inlivened by this new hope, for thoſe whom the Grand Viſier left to guard the Camp, and ordered to go up to the aſſault, as ſoon as ever they ſaw him March towards the Enemy, acquitted themſelves with ſo

great Reſolution and conſtancy that they never had before done the like. In the mean time the beſieged, who conſidered if they repelled this laſt effort, they ſhould be delivered from the miſery which had ſo long afflicted them, fought with no leſs courage; ſo that never was an hotter diſpute on both ſides.

Whilſt this happened, the King of *Poland* was ingaged with the Grand Viſier, who had march'd up to him, with more courage than prudence. For without conſidering he left the Poſt, where he had lodged his Cannon, and whence he might greatly moleſt the Chriſtians, he began the charge, whereas he ſhould have expected the King of *Poland* to come and charge him. But whether he be-

believed there was any advantage to him that gave the firſt onſet, or would thereby animate his men, of whoſe courage he doubted, he neglected to uſe theſe precautions, of which he preſently repented. For his Troops giving back, after the firſt charge, the Chriſtians, ſo boldly purſued them, that thoſe that had the care of the Cannon durſt not fire, leſt it ſhould prove as hurtful to their own men as ours.

Staremberg being advertized by perſons whom he had placed in the higheſt parts of the Town, that the beginning of the combate was as favorable to the Chriſtians as could be deſired, made at the ſame time a Sally out of the Garriſon, who had already drove the

Turks from off the Rampart. And ſeveral Citizens being mixt with the Soldiers, to ſhare with 'em in the Honour, they all fiercely attackt the Enemy, who thought already of packing up their baggage, from the advice which they had of the Grand *Viſier*, that all things went ill on his part, and that they ought to think of a retreat. Then every one without regretting what he had left in the Tent, minded only to ſave himſelf when *Staremberg* at the head of his men charg'd them ſo vigorouſly, that they threw themſelves down one upon another for haſte, who ſhould firſt get away. And the lines of circumvallation hindring 'em from paſſing ſo ſoon as they deſired, they endea-

deavor'd to fill them up with with their Muskets, which at that moment ſerved for Pick-axes and Shovels, others with their hands; every one uſing more diligence to Ruin theſe lines than they had done to put 'em in the condition they were in. *Staremberg* ſeeing the diſorder wherein the *Turks* were, was raviſht at ſo happy an occaſion. But his prudence, hindring him from going far from the Town, he contented himſelf with ſending ſome Horſe after the hindermoſt, and ſtaid himſelf in the mean time near the Walls, where he cauſed the Enemies works to be demoliſhed, leſt things ſhould change its face.

In the mean time theſe fugitives encreaſed the fear in the

Viſiers

Viſiers Army, which was already but two great; for the King of *Poland* had defeated his left Wing, whoſe Horſe left the foot at the diſcretion of the *Poles*, who had fallen upon 'em and put 'em to the Sword; as to the right Wing, it made a little more reſiſtance. But the Grand Viſier conſidering that in the condition wherein the fight was, it was impoſſible to reſtabliſh it, & that moreover the Trench was quitted, with all the works which had coſt him ſo much blood, he reſolv'd to ſpare that which remain'd, and to leave rather his Camp, and his Tents which were ſtill ſtanding, than to be the cauſe of ſhedding more by a fruitleſs obſtinacy. In this deſign he cauſed the Retreat to be

ſounded, but the foot being not able to follow the Horſe, which rather fled than held on an orderly *March*, ſeveral of 'em were cut in pieces, and there were not a 4*th* part of 'em ſaved.

The King of *Poland* having made a Detachment, to put into the Town, and given thanks to God for his Victory, in the very Field where he gained it, gave ſtrict command, under grievous penalties, that no one ſhould leave his rank to plunder. The Dukes of *Bavaria*, *Saxony*, and *Lorrain*, who had fought likewiſe with a great deal of courage, did as much on their ſide, and the keeping of the *Turks* Camp was conſign'd to three thouſand men, whilſt a Council of War was call'd

call'd to know whether the Enemy, ſhould be purſued, or they reſt contented with the advantage already obtained. The advices were different, thereupon the King of *Poland*, and the Duke of *Lorrain*, with all thoſe that were in the Emperors intereſts, were for purſuing their Victory, but the Dukes of *Saxony* and *Bavaria*, who came only to ſuccour *Vienna*, would not any more hazard their Troops. Eſpecially the Duke of *Saxony*, who complained, that by reaſon of his Religion, they had been made to ſuffer enough all ready. In effect the beſt quarters were not his, and he had heard that they ſuſpected leſt his Troops having their Winter quarters in *Hungary*, ſhould hold intelligence

ligence with *Teckely*. This Prince ſeeing then, that after he had traverſt a great Country, hazarded his reputation, and even his life, and left his Eſtates, to ſuccour thoſe of another, he was ſo ill recompenſed, reſolved upon returning home, where he arrived more laden with glory than ſpoil; for the confederates ſeeing he forſook the common cauſe notwithſtanding their opinion, gave him what part they pleaſed; which again doubled his diſcontent.

The Duke of *Bavaria* had better uſage, becauſe perhaps the Emperor apprehended, leſt he in the differences he had with *France*, ſhould take part againſt him being moreover ſollicited to it by ſeveral advantageous offers, beſides his Aliance with it. Howſoever all theſe Princes being not agreed, they made, as we ſay,

a Golden bridge, for the Enemy to paſs over, who retired on the ſide of *Newhauſel*, where they expected 3 days the wracks of their Army. In the mean while the Grand Viſier was not without inquietude, how the grand *Seignor* would receive the news of his defeat, and to caſt all the fault on others, he wrote a Letter againſt thoſe that had the chief command under him. But we have not heard what the Grand *Seignor* has reſolved thereupon, no more than what the King of *Poland* has done, reports concerning whom are ſo various, that ther's as yet no certianty of 'em. Yet tis not to be doubted being ſo great a Captain as he is, but he will make the beſt advantage of his Victory, which all Chriſtians ought to deſire.

FINIS.